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Second College Edition

The ATTONION OF THE STATE OF TH



disbound discomfort

refuse to believe in; reject. —intr. To withhold belief. —@a'-be-liev'er n. —die be-liev'er par. die dellev'er de die-bound (dis-bound) adj. Having a binding in poor condition ar no longer having a binding: a dishund library

book dis-branch (dis-branch) Ir.v. branched, branchens, branchens, 1. To cut or break a branch from (a tree). 2. To remove (a limb or branch). dis-bud (dis-bud (dis-bud) (dis-b

1. To relieve of a burden. 2. To unlead on remove (a burden). —intr. To remove of unlead a burden. —dis-burden mend h.
dis-burses (dis-bur's) n. Disbursement.
dis-burses (dis-bur's) n.v. bursed, bursing, burses. To pay out; expend, as from a fund. [OFr. desbourse: descriveres 4 Lat. dr.) + bourse purse < Med. Lat. burse Ck.] —dis-burse via dis-burse-mend (dis-burse mind (dis-burse) n. 1. The act of disbursing. 2, Money paid out; expenditure.
disc (disk) n. 1. Also disk. A phonograph record. 2. Variant of disk.

disc (disk) n. 1. Also disk. A phomograph record. 2. Variant of disk. disc-pref. Variant of disco-disc-pref. Variant of disco-disc-pref. Variant of disco-disco-pref. Variant of disco-dis

indegenent; perceptive.—asserwing-ty adv. discouraments (di-starimant, -afart) n. 1. The act or process of discorning. 2. Keenness of discrimination; perspicacity.

discoharge (discharj) v. changed, charging, charges.—nr. 1. To relieve of a burden or of contents; unload. 2. To miced or empty (contents). 3. To releast, as from confinement or duty. 4. To dismiss from employment. 5. To send or pour forth; emit. 6. To shoot or fire (a projectile of weepon). 7. To perform the obligations or demands of (an office, duty, or task). 8. To comply with the terms of (a debt or promise, for example.) 9. Low, a. To release (a defendant, for example.) 10. Low, a. To release (a defendant, for example.) 11. Diect. To estuse electrical discharge in (a battery, for example.) 12. Archit. a. To apportion (resign) evenly, as over a door. B. To relieve (a part) of excess weight by distribution of pressure.—tun. 1. To get and of a burden, load, or weight 2. To go off; fire, as a gua. 3. To pour forth contents. 4. To become blurred; run. 5. To undergo electrical discharge.—n. (discharge of past.) b. The art of removing a load or burden. 2. The act of shooting or firing a projectile or weapon. 3. a An instance of peuring forth: emission: a discharge of past. b. The amount or tate of emission or cjection. 4. Something that is discharged, released, or emitted. 8. An instance of relieving from or climination of an obligation, burden, or responsibility. 8. Fulfillment or performance. 7. a. Dismissal or release from employment, service, or confinement. b. A document certifying such release, emp. Irom military service. 8. Low. An annulment or acquittal; dismissal, as of a court order. 8. Elect. a. The release of stored energy in a storage bartery. c. A flow of electric current between its terminals. b. The conversion of chanical energy to electric energy in a storage bartery. c. A flow of electric urrent between its terminals. b. The conversion of chanical energy to electric energy in a storage bartery. c. A flow of electricity in a dielectri

carris, ear, of Caltic orig.]—dischargerable &d.—dis-charge n.
discharge lamps n. A lamp that generates light by means of an internal electrical discharge. discharge habe n. A closed insulating vessel fitted with electrodes and containing a gas in which an electrical dis-charge is induced by high applied potentials. dis-clople (disripsi) n. 1. a. One who subscribes to the teachings of a master and assists in spreading them. b. An active adherent, as of a movement or philosophy. 2. Often Disciple. One of the companions of Christ. 3. Disciple. A

member of the Disciples of Christ [ME, partly < OE discipul, and partly < OFr. desciple, both < Lat. discipulate, pupil < discrete to learn.]—discripte-attly n. Disciples of Christ n. A Christian denomination, founded in 1809, that accepts the libble as the only rule of Christian faith and practice, rejects denominational creeds, and practices baptism by immersion.

discription-bide (disferbilitie-bid, disferbility) edj. 1. Do serving of of subject to discipline. 2. Responsive to training discription-raining to discription and the state discipline. 2. Responsive to training discriptionary (disferbilities) and 1. Ot, pertaining to, or made for discipline. 2. Of or pertaining to a specific field of exadernic study.—discriptionary (disferbilities) and interest of discriptionary (disferbilities) and discriptionary (disferbilities). A systematic method to obtain obedience: a military discription of the discriptionary training.

3. A systematic method to obtain obedience: a military discription of a church or monastic order. 7. A branch of knowledge or of teaching.—n.v. spinnen; intended to correct or train. 6. A set of rules or methods, pelinelar, pelin

ation.

discliman (dis-kirmiker) n. An ecological community, normally stable under certain climatic conditions, that has been altered by man or other influences.

disclose (dis-kiter) n.v. -closed, -closeng, -closes. 3. To expose to view, as by removing a cover: unever. 2. To make known; disulpe. (ME discover. < OPr. desclore, desclose; : des- (reversal < Lat. dis-) + close, to close.] —offsectors?

clostic des (reversal < Lat. dit.) + clore, to close.]—closclostic des (reversal < Lat. dit.) + clore, to close.]—closclostic des (reversal < Lat. dit.) + clore, to close.]—closclostic des (dis-clostic) n. 1. The act or process of disclosing, 2. Samething disclosed; revelation.

Gis-co (dis-clo) n. pl. cos. 1. A nightclub that is usually
characterized by showy decor and special lighting effects
and that features recorded, electronically amplified music
for dancing, 2. a. Popular dance music characterized by
stroig repetitive bass rhythms, b. A style of dancing dome
exp. to disco music.—intr. .-cosed, -co-ing, -cos. To dance
to disco music. [Short for inscortneur.]
disco-or disco-prof. 1. Disk: divoid 2. Phonograph record: discophile [Lat. < Gk. dixko. < dixko. dixk.]
discophile [Lat. < Gk. dixko. < dixko. dixk.]
discophile [Lat. < Gk. dixko. < dixko. dixk.]
discophile (at formation made by a particular performer or
of a particular composer's works. [Fr. discopyraphie: dixoo,
disco-t-guahie; -graphy.]—discopyraphie: dixoo,
disco-t-guahie; -graphy.]—discopyraphie: dixoo,
disco-t-guahie; -graphy.]—discopyraphie : dixoo,
disco-t-guahie; -graphy.]—discopyraphie : dixoo,
disco-t-guahie; -discopyraphie : dixoo,
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discolorare: dis- (reversal) + colorare to color < color.]

discolorare idis- (reversal) + colorare to color < color.]

discolorare tion (dis-kūl'o-rā'shan) n 1. ā. The act of discolorad, B. The condition of being discolored. 2. A stain.

dis-combobra-latie (dis-kūm-bob'y-lati') nv. lais-ad, sating. state. Sleng. To throw into a state of confusion. [Perh. alteration of discourses.] — dis-combobra-lation n.

dis-comfitt (dis-kūm'lit) inv. dis-ad, dis-ing. dis. 1. To thwart the plans of, frustrate. 2. To defeat in baltle; van quish. 3. To make uncasy or perplexed; disconcert. — Discomfiture. [ME disconfiten < OPt. disconfit, p.part. of desconfiture to [ME disconfiten < OPt. disconfit, p.part. of desconfiture to defeat < Vlat. "disconficer: Lai. dis- (reversal) + Lai. conficers, to prepare. — ecc coopert.]

Usego: Discomfit was once used strictly in the sense of "to defeat" or "to frustrate." Now, through confusion with the unrelated word disconfort, it has come to mean also "to disconcert, distress, or make unconfortable." A large majority of the Usage Panel accepts this newer meaning. discomfirture (dis-kūm'G-chōtor', -char) n. 1. Frustration or disappointment. 2. Defeat. 3. Lack of ease; discomfort; emburrassonet.

dis-com-fort (dis-kūm'G-chōtor', -char) n. 1. Frustration dis-com-fort (dis-kūm'G-chōt) n. 1. Mental or bodily distress.

discomfort (dis-kūn/Tsrt) n. 1. Mental or bodily distress.

2. Something that disturbs one's comfort; annoyanes.

—u.v. 4 ortsed. -tertup, 4 orts. To make unconfortable.

— See Usage note at discomnt. [ME, distress < OFr. desconfort

discoid Discoid flowers ansy, with de (above) of individual flower heads

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å pat / a pay / år care / å father / b bīb / ch church / d deed / è pet / ê he / f fife / g gzg / b bat / hw which / I pit / I pie / ir pier /] fodge / k kick / l lid, needis / m znum / n mo, sudden / ng thing / ö pat / ô toe / ô paw, for / oi noise / ou est / do touk / do boot /

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